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Social development

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nicola **Hill** (New Zealand)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled:

"Social development:

"(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

"(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;

"(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 1st to 4th, 10th, 15th, 25th, 34th, 40th and 45th meetings, on 5, 6, 13, 15, 22 and 29 October and 10 and 20 November 2009. At its 1st to 4th meetings, the Committee held a general discussion on sub-items (a) to (c) of agenda item 61. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/64/SR.1-4, 10, 15, 25, 34, 40 and 45).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: progress and constraints with respect to the well-being of youth and their role in civil society (A/64/61-E/2009/3);

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(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/64/127);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperatives in social development (A/64/132 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (A/64/134);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/64/157);

(f) Overview of the World Social Situation 2009 (A/64/158 and Corr.1);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities through the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (A/64/180);

(h) Letter dated 6 March 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/64/65).

4. At the 1st meeting, on 5 October, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Acting Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made introductory statements (see A/C.3/64/SR.1).

5. At the same meeting, the Acting Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs responded to questions posed and comments made by the representatives of Malaysia and the Syrian Arab Republic (see A/C.3/64/SR.1).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.4 and Rev.1

6. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of Portugal, on behalf of Portugal, the Republic of Moldova and Senegal, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" (A/C.3/64/L.4). Subsequently, Chile joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* the World Programme of Action for Youth, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 50/81 and 62/126,
>
> "*Recalling also* that in its resolution 62/126, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of eleven of the fifteen priority areas of the World Programme of Action, namely armed conflict, drug abuse, environment, girls and young women, health, HIV/AIDS, information and communications technology, intergenerational issues, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities and youth participation in society and decision-making,

"*Emphasizing* that all fifteen priority areas of the World Programme of Action for Youth are interrelated,

"*Stressing* the important role of effective national youth policies in promoting the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"1. *Reaffirms* the World Programme of Action for Youth;

"2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: progress and constraints with respect to the well-being of youth and their role in civil society';

"3. *Stresses* that youth are often among the main victims of armed conflict, and in this regard, calls upon Member States to take concrete measures to further assist youth in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with the World Programme of Action for Youth;

"4. *Emphasizes* the need to establish, in collaboration with young people, youth-friendly and evidence-based substance abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes in order to address the vulnerability of young people to substance abuse;

"5. *Also emphasizes* that the deterioration of the natural environment, in particular climate change and loss of biodiversity, is one of the principal concerns of young people worldwide and has direct implications for the well-being of youth both now and in the future, and therefore urges Member States to:

"(a) Promote environmental awareness among youth by including relevant components into educational and training curricula at all levels, in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

"(b) Strengthen the participation of youth in the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment at the local, national and international levels, as envisioned in Agenda 21;

"(c) Enhance the preparedness of youth to be employed in renewable and sustainable energies sectors;

"6. *Reaffirms* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century', and urges Member States to take measures, including the involvement of boys and young men, to promote gender equality in all aspects of society and to eliminate violence against girls and young women as a matter of priority;

"7. *Calls upon* Member States to work to ensure that young people enjoy a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being by providing youth with access to affordable and comprehensive health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and diseases related to

lifestyle choices, such as poor diets, lack of exercise and use of tobacco and alcohol;

"8. *Reaffirms* the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session on 27 June 2001 and General Assembly resolution 60/262, and urges Member States to meet their commitments on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care and the elimination of discrimination against young people living with HIV/AIDS;

"9. *Stresses* the potential of information and communications technology to improve the quality of life of young people, and invites Member States, the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society to ensure access to information and communications technology, to promote the development of locally relevant content and to implement measures to equip young people with the knowledge and skills to use information and communications technology appropriately and safely;

"10. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening intergenerational partnerships and solidarity among generations, and in this regard, calls upon Member States to promote opportunities for voluntary, constructive and regular interaction between young people and older generations in the family, the workplace and society at large;

"11. *Urges* Member States to develop policies and programmes aimed at reducing youth involvement in crime and to ensure that law enforcement, judicial systems and rehabilitation services are safe, fair and promote the well-being of youth by:

"(a) Providing access to education, employment and leisure programmes;

"(b) Ensuring the complete physical and legal separation of juvenile from adult judicial and penal systems;

"(c) Promoting alternatives to incarceration, such as social and community service;

"12. *Recognizes* that leisure time is an important aspect of youth well-being and health, and in this regard, calls upon Member States to protect the right of all youth to leisure time and to enhance opportunities for the exercise of this right in a positive way;

"13. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, require the full and effective participation of young people and youth-led organizations, and therefore encourages Member States to ensure the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making processes by:

"(a) Creating effective channels of cooperation and information exchange among young people, their national Governments and other decision makers;

"(b) Encouraging and promoting youth-led organizations and the important role they play in promoting young people's civic engagement and in providing non-formal education through financial and technical support and the promotion of their activities;

"(c) Supporting the establishment and functioning of independent national youth councils or equivalent bodies;

"14. *Calls upon* Member States to consider using the goals and targets proposed in the reports of the Secretary-General at the national level as a means of facilitating the monitoring of progress towards the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to further develop and propose a set of possible indicators linked to the World Programme of Action for Youth and the proposed goals and targets, in order to assist States in assessing the situation of youth, with a view to allowing it to be considered by the Commission for Social Development and by the Statistical Commission at the earliest opportunity;

"16. *Welcomes* the recent increased collaboration among United Nations entities in the area of youth development, and calls upon the United Nations Programme on Youth to continue to act as the focal point within the United Nations system for promoting further collaboration."

7. At its 34th meeting, on 29 October, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Policies and programme involving youth" (A/C.3/64/L.4/Rev.1), submitted by Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Mexico, the Niger, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Togo, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

8. Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

9. Also at its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.4/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution I).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement (see A/C.3/64/SR.34).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.5 and Rev.1

11. At the 15th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf also of the Philippines, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Inclusion of persons with disabilities in realizing the Millennium Development Goals" (A/C.3/64/L.5). Subsequently, Cameroon, the Central African Republic,

Chile, the Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Malawi, Panama, Paraguay and Sri Lanka joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which recognize persons with disabilities as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

"*Recalling also* its previous resolutions on internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, which recognized the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity, as well as a duty to the most vulnerable people, in order to achieve greater justice and equality for all,

"*Gravely concerned* that persons with disabilities are subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination, and are therefore largely segregated, marginalized, excluded and invisible in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Noting* that the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which is both a human rights treaty and a development tool, provides an opportunity to invigorate this overlooked issue of development, and that Millennium Development Goal policies and implementation should therefore be strengthened, including by the normative standards and framework of the Convention, contributing to the realization of a 'society for all' in the twenty-first century,

"*Noting also* that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world's population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries, and that disability could be associated with 20 per cent of the global population living in poverty,

"*Concerned* that the lack of data and information on disability and the situation of persons with disabilities at the national level contributes to the invisibility of persons with disabilities in official statistics, presenting an obstacle to achieving development planning and implementation that is inclusive of persons with disabilities,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities through the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

"2. *Welcomes* the initiatives by various sectors, including the private sector and civil society, to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, and urges Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, regional and international financial institutions and civil society, in particular organizations representing persons with disabilities, as appropriate, to include explicitly persons with disabilities in the targets, benchmarks, national plans and tools designed to contribute to the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals;

"3. *Calls upon* Governments to include persons with disabilities in the upcoming review of the Millennium Development Goals, since that review provides an entry point for the assessment of how persons with disabilities fare in comparison with the population at large in relation to achieving the Goals, in particular poverty eradication, employment, universal primary education, reduction of child mortality, improvement of maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS and gender equality;

"4. *Encourages* Governments actively to promote accessibility, including through the provision of reasonable accommodation, and inclusion of persons with disabilities, to enable them to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, including decent work, and to participate as agents and beneficiaries of development, in particular in all efforts aimed at achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, by ensuring:

"(a) Access to and inclusion in poverty and hunger eradication programmes and efforts to achieve full employment and decent work for all;

"(b) Access to and inclusion in universal primary education, in particular for children with disabilities, keeping in mind the likelihood that girls with disabilities will face multiple barriers;

"(c) Access of women and girls with disabilities to all services, in particular education, health and employment services;

"(d) Improved protection for children with disabilities, in particular by providing accessible health-care services and inclusive education;

"(e) Free or affordable health care for women with disabilities, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and public health programmes;

"(f) Enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health for persons with disabilities, without discrimination on the basis of disability;

"(g) Sharing of scientific and technical knowledge with a focus on accessibility and inclusion;

"(h) Inclusion of persons with disabilities in the preparations for and response to humanitarian disasters and emergencies;

"5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the participation of persons with disabilities at all levels of policymaking and development, which is critical to informing policymakers on the situation of persons with disabilities, the barriers they may face and ways to overcome obstacles to the full and equal enjoyment of their rights, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for all, including persons with disabilities, and to their socio-economic advancement;

"6. *Encourages* international cooperation in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, including through global partnerships for development, which are crucial for the realization of the Goals for all, in particular for persons with disabilities;

"7. *Encourages* Governments to develop and accelerate exchange of information, experience and practices, as well as policies and programmes regarding the situation of persons with disabilities and disability issues, in particular as they relate to inclusion and accessibility;

"8. *Calls upon* Governments to build a knowledge base of data and information about the situation of persons with disabilities that could be used to make development policy planning and implementation disability-sensitive, and in this regard requests the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through its Statistics Division, to develop, before the 2010 review by the General Assembly of the Millennium Development Goals, basic guidelines for the collection and analysis of disability-sensitive statistics that are most critical for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and to assist countries in the implementation of those guidelines in future data collection efforts;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the present resolution in the report requested by the General Assembly at its sixty-third session for submission to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session."

12. At its 40th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities" (A/C.3/64/L.5/Rev.1), submitted by Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, the Comoros, the Congo, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

13. Subsequently, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

14. Also at its 40th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.5/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.6

15. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77

and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (A/C.3/64/L.6).

16. At the 25th meeting, on 22 October, the representative of the Sudan orally revised the text as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 5, the words "to expand media coverage on ageing issues" were replaced by the words "to seek increased attention to ageing issues";

(b) Operative paragraph 10, which read:

"10. *Invites* Member States to ensure that older persons have better access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate more fully and justly in their societies and to have full enjoyment of all human rights",

was replaced by:

"10. *Invites* Member States to ensure that older persons have access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate fully and justly in their societies and to claim full enjoyment of all human rights";

(c) Operative paragraph 12, which read:

"12. *Recommends* that Member States strengthen the gender perspective in all policy actions on ageing and eliminate discrimination on the basis of age and gender, and also recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, including women's groups and organizations of older persons, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women, and promote positive images of older persons",

was replaced by:

"12. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen and incorporate a gender perspective into all policy actions on ageing as well as to eliminate and address discrimination on the basis of age and gender, and recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, including women's groups and organizations of older persons, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women, and promote positive images of older persons";

(d) Operative paragraph 13, which read:

"13. *Calls upon* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, including lack of access to proper food, shelter, health care and medicines, as well as cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, wherever these situations exist, and to tackle the root causes of their social exclusion by initiating a nationwide review on the situation with regard to these issues and to design more effective prevention strategies, stronger laws and policies to address these problems and their underlying factors",

was replaced by:

"13. *Calls upon* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, as well as any cases of neglect, abuse and

violence against older persons, by designing more effective prevention strategies, stronger laws and policies to address these problems and their underlying factors";

(e) Operative paragraph 14, which read:

"14. *Also calls upon* Member States to consider how best to improve international norms and standards pertaining to older persons, including the possibility of instituting new policies or instruments to better improve the situation of older persons",

was replaced by:

"14. *Encourages* Member States to consider how best the international framework of norms and standards can ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of older persons, including, as appropriate, the possibility of instituting new policies, instruments or measures to further improve the situation of older persons";

(f) After operative paragraph 21, a new paragraph was inserted, reading:

"22. *Recommends* that ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, take into account the situation of older persons",

and the subsequent paragraph was renumbered accordingly.

17. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see A/C.3/64/SR.25).

19. Also at its 25th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.6, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.7

20. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond" (A/C.3/64/L.7). Subsequently, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

21. At the 25th meeting, on 22 October, the representative of the Sudan orally corrected the text, and also revised it as follows:

(a) After the first preambular paragraph, a new paragraph was inserted, reading:

"*Noting* that in paragraph 5 of its resolution 59/111 and paragraph 2 of its resolution 59/147, respectively, the General Assembly underlined the need to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to develop concrete measures and approaches to address national priorities in dealing with family issues";

(b) In the fifth (former fourth) preambular paragraph, the words "policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes" were replaced by the words "policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development";

(c) The eighth (former seventh) preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Cognizant* of the need for continued inter-agency cooperation on family issues in order to further develop and promote a family-centred, integrated and comprehensive approach to development, as well as to continue to generate greater awareness of this subject among the governing bodies of the United Nations system",

was replaced by:

"*Cognizant* of the need for continued inter-agency cooperation on family issues in order to generate greater awareness of this subject among the governing bodies of the United Nations system";

(d) In operative paragraph 2, the words "generation of" before the words "national and regional data" were deleted;

(e) In operative paragraph 8, after the word "Family" the words "and contribute to developing strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities" were deleted.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.7, as orally revised and corrected, without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution IV).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and those countries that aligned themselves with that statement) and the United States of America (see A/C.3/64/SR.25).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.8 and Rev.1

24. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Proclamation of 2010 as International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding" (A/C.3/64/L.8), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Bearing in mind* the Charter of the United Nations and the principles contained therein,

"*Considering* that it is necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development,

"*Recalling* the provisions of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 50/81 of 14 December 1995, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/27, by which the Council adopted the Supplement to the World Programme of Action,

"*Bearing in mind* that the ways in which the challenges and potential of young people are addressed will influence current social and economic conditions and the well-being and livelihood of future generations,

"*Bearing in mind also* that 2010 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1985 International Youth Year,

"*Convinced* that young people should be encouraged to devote their energy, enthusiasm and creativity to economic, social and cultural development and the promotion of international understanding,

"*Welcoming* the inaugural Youth Olympic Games, to be held in Singapore from 14 to 26 August 2010, the aim of which is to inspire youth around the world to embrace, embody and express the Olympic values of excellence, friendship and respect,

"1. *Decides* to proclaim 2010 the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding;

"2. *Encourages* all Member States, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and youth organizations to take advantage of the Year to promote action at all levels aimed at disseminating among youth the ideals of peace, freedom, progress, solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development;

"3. *Decides* to organize, under the auspices of the United Nations, a world youth conference on the topic of 'Youth: dialogue and mutual understanding', highlighting the Year, and invites the President of the General Assembly to conduct open-ended consultations with Member States with a view to determining the modalities and outcome of the event;

"4. *Requests* Member States, international and, where appropriate, regional organizations, and all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, to support all activities related to the Year, including by means of voluntary contributions;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a preliminary report on the implementation of the present resolution."

25. At its 45th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Proclamation of 2010 as International Year of Youth:

Dialogue and Mutual Understanding" (A/C.3/64/L.8/Rev.1), submitted by the Sudan on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The representative of the Sudan announced that Mexico, the Russian Federation and Turkey had joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution. Subsequently, Belarus joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

26. At the same meeting, the Secretary made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

27. The representatives of the Republic of Korea and Tunisia made statements (see A/C.3/64/SR.45).

28. The Secretary provided clarification of points raised (see A/C.3/64/SR.45).

29. Also at its 45th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.8/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution V).

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Republic of Korea, Norway (on behalf also of Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States) and Tunisia (see A/C.3/64/SR.45).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.9 and Rev.1

31. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly" (A/C.3/64/L.9), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled 'World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world', held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

"*Reaffirming* that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 60/209 of 22 December 2005 on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 entitled 'Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development',

"*Noting with appreciation* the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council, on 'Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development',

"*Noting* that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all,

"*Emphasizing* the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

"*Recognizing* that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of economic and social development,

"*Expressing deep concern* that attainment of the social development objectives can be hindered by instability in global and national financial markets, as well as challenges brought about by the ongoing food and energy crises,

"*Recognizing* the complex character of the current global food crisis as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of the necessary technology, and recognizing also that a strong commitment from national Governments and the international community as a whole is required to confront the major threats to food security,

"*Affirming* its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed,

"*Recognizing* that social integration is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies so as to create an environment for development and progress,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action, in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

"3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;

"4. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

"5. *Expresses deep concern* that the world financial and economic crisis, world food and energy crisis, and continuing food insecurity, and climate change, as well as the lack of results so far in the multilateral trade negotiations and a loss of confidence in the international economic system, have negative implications for social development, in particular for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration;

"6. *Recognizes* that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration are interrelated, and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously;

"7. *Also recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly has been weakened in national and international policymaking and that, while poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

"8. *Acknowledges* that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), launched after the World Summit for Social Development, has provided the long-term vision for sustained and concerted efforts at the national and international levels to eradicate poverty;

"9. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the first Decade has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution

62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"10. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit and the 2005 World Summit, as well as the International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Monterrey Consensus, have reinforced the priority and urgency of poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda;

"11. *Also emphasizes* that poverty eradication policies should attack poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations, and that equity and the reduction of inequalities need to be incorporated in those policies;

"12. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive, people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

"13. *Also stresses* that stability in global financial systems and corporate social responsibility and accountability, as well as national economic policies that have an impact on other stakeholders, are essential in creating an enabling international environment to promote economic growth and social development;

"14. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

"15. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

"16. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the most disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, in order to deliver social justice combined with economic efficiency, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and further reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, taking fully into account the social impact and dimension of globalization;

"17. *Takes note with interest* of the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 10 June 2008 of the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, which acknowledges the particular role of the Organization in promoting a fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts;

"18. *Reaffirms* that there is an urgent need to create an environment at the national and international levels that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development and that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and also reaffirms that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social well-being for all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization;

"19. *Stresses* the importance of removing obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their exclusion from labour markets;

"20. *Reaffirms* that violence, in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, especially against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, is a growing threat to the security of individuals, families and communities everywhere; total social breakdown is an all too real contemporary experience; organized crime, illegal drugs, the illicit arms trade, trafficking in women and children, ethnic and religious conflict, civil war, terrorism, all forms of extremist violence, xenophobia, and politically motivated killing and even genocide present fundamental threats to societies and the global social order; they also present compelling and urgent reasons for action by Governments individually and, as appropriate, jointly to foster social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity;

"21. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to commit to mainstreaming the goal of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities;

"22. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, and invites financial institutions to support efforts to mainstream the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities;

"23. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying labour standards;

"24. *Also recognizes* that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development

for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

"25. *Stresses* that policies and strategies to achieve full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to promote gender equality and foster social integration for social groups such as youth, persons with disabilities, and older persons, as well as migrants and indigenous peoples;

"26. *Also stresses* the need to allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour market participation and wage inequalities, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men;

"27. *Encourages* States to promote youth employment by, inter alia, developing and implementing action plans in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders;

"28. *Also encourages* States to pursue efforts to promote the concerns of older persons and persons with disabilities and their organizations in the planning, implementing and evaluating of all development programmes and policies;

"29. *Stresses* that policies and programmes designed to achieve poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to foster social integration, including by providing marginalized socio-economic sectors and groups with equal access to opportunities and social protection;

"30. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and social development, and stresses the importance of enforcing labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

"31. *Recognizes* that since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and its Supplement, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action;

"32. *Also recognizes* that the social integration of people living in poverty should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including nutrition, health, water, sanitation, housing and access to education and employment, through integrated development strategies;

"33. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health care, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed by globalization and market-driven reforms to social development in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

"43. *Also reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

"44. *Further reaffirms*, in this context, that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

"45. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

"46. *Also stresses* that international trade and stable financial systems can be effective tools to create favourable conditions for the development of all countries and that trade barriers and some trading practices continue to have negative effects on employment growth, particularly in developing countries;

"47. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

"48. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

"49. *Also urges* the international community and donor Governments to fulfil all their commitments to meet the demand for social development, including social services and assistance, that has arisen from the global economic and financial crisis, which particularly affects the poorest and most vulnerable;

"50. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives taken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, as well as other initiatives, such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization and the Advance Market Commitments for Vaccines, and notes the New York Declaration of 20 September 2004, which launched the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative and called for further attention to raise funds urgently needed to help meet the Millennium Development Goals and to complement and ensure the long-term stability and predictability of foreign aid;

"51. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, and also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals;

"52. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, and emphasizes the need to take concrete actions on corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption;

"53. *Stresses* the importance of promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, encourages responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact, and invites the private sector to take into account not only the economic and financial but also the development, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of its undertakings, and underlines the importance of the International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

"54. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development, to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

"55. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a comprehensive study on the impact of the converging world crises on social development, in particular, for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration;

"56. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to emphasize in its review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and to address, inter alia, the potential impact of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis, and the world food and energy crises on social development goals;

"57. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled 'Implementation of the outcome of the World

Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly', and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at that session."

32. At its 45th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly" (A/C.3/64/L.9/Rev.1), submitted by Belgium, Montenegro, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Sweden, Switzerland, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.9/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution VI).

34. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see A/C.3/64/SR.45).

G. Draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.10

35. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Argentina, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama and the Sudan, joined by the Niger, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Cooperatives in social development" (A/C.3/64/L.10).

36. At the 25th meeting, on 22 October, the representative of Mongolia orally revised the text as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 3, the words "United Nations system" were replaced by the words "United Nations";

(b) In operative paragraph 6, subparagraph (d), the words "harmonizing statistical methodologies to enable sound policy formulation" were replaced by the words "promoting sound national policy formulation through harmonizing statistical methodologies";

(c) Operative paragraph 8, which read:

"8. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in partnership with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote the growth of agricultural cooperatives through access to finance, adoption of sustainable production techniques, investments in rural infrastructure and irrigation, strengthened marketing mechanisms and support for the participation of women in economic activities",

was replaced by:

"8. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate,

the growth of agricultural cooperatives through easy access to affordable finance, adoption of sustainable production techniques, investments in rural infrastructure and irrigation, strengthened marketing mechanisms and support for the participation of women in economic activities";

(d) In operative paragraph 9, the words "as appropriate" were inserted after the words "to promote"; and the words "providing access to financial services for all" were replaced by the words "providing easy access to affordable financial services for all";

(e) At the end of operative paragraph 12, the words "within existing resources" were added.

37. Subsequently, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

38. At its 25th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.10, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution VII).

H. Draft decision proposed by the Chairperson

39. At its 45th meeting, on 20 November, on the proposal of the Chairperson, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the overview of the World Social Situation 2009 (A/64/158 and Corr.1) (see para. 41).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

40. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Programme of Action for Youth, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 50/81 of 14 December 1995 and 62/126 of 18 December 2007,[1]

Recalling also that, in its resolution 62/126, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of eleven of the fifteen priority areas of the World Programme of Action, namely armed conflict, drug abuse, environment, girls and young women, health, HIV/AIDS, information and communications technology, intergenerational issues, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities and youth participation in society and decision-making,

Emphasizing that all fifteen priority areas of the World Programme of Action for Youth are interrelated,

Stressing the important role of effective sectoral and cross-sectoral national youth policies, reflecting youth in all its diversity, as well as of international cooperation in promoting the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Takes note of the report of the Africa Commission entitled "Realizing the potential of Africa's youth",[2] which addresses ways to create employment for young people through growth led by the private sector and improved competitiveness of African economies,

Welcoming the fifth World Youth Congress, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, European Capital of Culture 2010, from 31 July to 13 August 2010, and also welcoming the initiative of the Government of Mexico to host a World Conference for Youth in Mexico City from 24 to 27 August 2010, which will focus on the issue of youth and development in the context of the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming also the youth-related initiatives of the Alliance of Civilization, such as Silatech, a youth employment initiative launched by Qatar, the annual International Youth Forum of the League of Arab States, whose third forum, on "Youth and migration: a human-rights based approach", will be held from 14 to 20 November 2009, and the inaugural Youth Olympic Games, to be held in Singapore from 14 to 26 August 2010, the aim of which is to inspire young people around the

[1] In paragraph 1 of its resolution 47/1, the Commission for Social Development reaffirmed the World Programme of Action to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the Supplement thereto (see General Assembly resolution 62/126, annex) as a unified set of guiding principles to be referred to henceforth as the World Programme of Action for Youth.

[2] Secretariat of the Africa Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, June 2009.

world to embrace, embody and express the Olympic values of excellence, friendship and respect, and welcoming further 2010 as the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures and, in this regard, stressing the importance of increasing international youth interaction,

Recognizing the special vulnerability of young people in the current financial and economic crisis, in particular with regard to youth unemployment and precarious working conditions,

Emphasizing that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood, and, in this regard, underlining the particular vulnerability of young people to all forms and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and also to various extremist political parties, movements and groups that are based on neo-nazi, neo-fascist and other violent ideologies,

1. *Reaffirms* the World Programme of Action for Youth;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: progress and constraints with respect to the well-being of youth and their role in civil society";[3]

3. *Stresses* that young people are often among the main victims of armed conflict, expresses its deep concern at the violations of international humanitarian law that undermine the protection of the human rights of civilians in armed conflict, and calls upon Member States, in accordance with the World Programme of Action for Youth, to take concrete measures to further protect and assist young women and men in these situations, bearing in mind that armed and other types of conflict and terrorism and hostage-taking still persist in many parts of the world and that aggression, foreign occupation and ethnic and other types of conflict are an ongoing reality affecting young persons in nearly every region, from which they need to be protected, and also calls upon Member States to recognize young women and men as important actors in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict processes;

4. *Urges* Member States to strengthen or establish, in collaboration with young people and youth-led organizations, youth-friendly substance abuse prevention programmes and affordable treatment and rehabilitation programmes, in accordance with existing anti-drug conventions and other instruments of the United Nations, in order to address the vulnerability of young people to substance abuse and to avoid marginalization of young people with a substance abuse problem;

5. *Emphasizes* that the deterioration of the natural environment, including the impacts of climate change and loss of biodiversity, is one of the principal concerns of young people worldwide and has direct implications for the well-being and empowerment of youth both now and in the future, and therefore urges Member States:

(a) To promote environmental awareness and protection among youth, inter alia, by supporting programmes for non-formal education implemented by youth-led organizations, in accordance with the goals of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

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[3] A/64/61-E/2009/3.

(b) To strengthen the participation of young people, as important actors in the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment at the local, national and international levels, as envisioned in Agenda 21;[4]

(c) To ensure the involvement of young people in the renewable and sustainable energy sectors, through access to adequate education and training, the promotion of youth employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and cooperation initiatives in these sectors;

6. *Reaffirms* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[5] the Beijing Platform for Action[6] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[7] urges Member States to take measures, including the involvement of boys and young men, to promote gender equality in all aspects of society and to eliminate violence against girls and young women as a matter of priority, and notes the importance of promoting women leaders in the public and private sectors as role models for young women and girls;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to work to ensure that young people enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health by providing youth with access to sustainable health systems and social services without discrimination and by paying special attention to, and raising awareness of, nutrition, including eating disorders and obesity, to the effects of non-communicable and communicable diseases and to sexual and reproductive health, as well as to measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS;

8. *Reaffirms* the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[8] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,[9] and urges Member States to fulfil their commitments on the provision of universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support in order to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015, engage young people in the AIDS response, ensure education and employment opportunities to reduce vulnerability to HIV, provide youth-friendly health services, including voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, continue efforts to eliminate the stigma of, and discrimination against, young people living with HIV, and ensure that HIV/AIDS policies and programmes are reviewed so that they contribute to reducing the particular vulnerability of young women and girls to HIV;

9. *Stresses* the potential of information and communications technology to improve the quality of life of young people, and calls on Member States, with the support of the United Nations system, donors, the private sector and civil society, to ensure universal, non-discriminatory, equitable, safe and affordable access to information and communications technology, especially in schools and public places, and to remove the barriers to bridging the digital divide, including through transfer of technology and international cooperation, as well as to promote the development of locally relevant content and implement measures to equip young

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[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[7] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[8] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[9] Resolution 60/262, annex.

people with the knowledge and skills to use information and communications technology appropriately and safely;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening intergenerational partnerships and solidarity among generations, and, in this regard, calls upon Member States to promote opportunities for voluntary, constructive and regular interaction between young people and older generations in the family, the workplace and society at large;

11. *Urges* Member States to develop policies and programmes to reduce youth violence and youth involvement in crime and ensure that judicial systems and rehabilitation services are safe, fair, age appropriate and in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and promote the well-being of youth by:

(a) Promoting systematic and comprehensive prevention measures regarding youth violence;

(b) Providing non-discriminatory access to education, opportunities for decent employment and leisure programmes that improve the competencies and self-esteem of young people in detention;

(c) Promoting, where appropriate, the physical and legal separation of juvenile from adult judicial and penal systems;

(d) Promoting alternatives to detention and institutionalization, such as social and community service;

(e) Providing support services to young people after they leave juvenile detention that ensure their full rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

12. *Recognizes* that leisure time is an important aspect of youth well-being and health as well as of crime and violence prevention and in this regard calls upon Member States to protect the right of all young people, particularly girls and young women, to rest and leisure and to enhance opportunities for the exercise of this right in a positive way;

13. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, require the full and effective participation of young people and youth-led organizations, and therefore encourages Member States to ensure the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making processes by:

(a) Creating effective channels of cooperation and information exchange among young people, their national Governments and other decision makers;

(b) Encouraging and promoting youth-led organizations and the important role they play in supporting young people's civic engagement, capacity-building and providing non-formal education through financial and technical support and promotion of their activities;

(c) Supporting, including through State and local governments, the establishment and functioning of independent national youth councils or equivalent bodies;

(d) Strengthening the participation and inclusion of young persons with disabilities in decision-making processes on an equal basis with others;

(e) Providing young people who are disconnected or socially and economically excluded with opportunities to participate in decision-making processes to ensure their full involvement in society;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to consider using the goals and targets proposed in the reports of the Secretary-General[10] at the national level as a means of facilitating the monitoring of progress towards the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to further develop and propose a set of possible indicators linked to the World Programme of Action for Youth and the proposed goals and targets, in order to assist States in assessing the situation of youth, with a view to allowing it to be considered by the Commission for Social Development and by the Statistical Commission at the earliest opportunity;

16. *Recognizes* the positive contribution that youth representatives make to the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies and their role in serving as an important channel of communication between young people and the United Nations, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to support adequately the United Nations Programme on Youth of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat so that it can continue to facilitate their effective participation in meetings;

17. *Urges* Member States to consider including youth representatives in their delegations at all relevant discussions in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions and relevant United Nations conferences, as appropriate, bearing in mind the principles of gender balance and non-discrimination, and emphasizes that such youth representatives should be selected through a transparent process that ensures that they have a suitable mandate to represent young people in their countries;

18. *Recognizes* the need for a greater geographical balance of youth representation, and encourages Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Youth Fund in order to facilitate the participation of youth representatives from developing countries;

19. *Welcomes* the recent increased collaboration among United Nations entities in the area of youth development, and calls upon the United Nations Programme on Youth to continue to act as the focal point within the United Nations system for promoting further collaboration.

[10] A/62/61/Add.1-E/2007/7/Add.1 and A/64/61-E/2009/3.

Draft resolution II
Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[1] the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities[2] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[3] which recognize persons with disabilities as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, which recognized the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level, stressing the duty of Member States to achieve greater justice and equality for all, in particular persons with disabilities,

Gravely concerned that persons with disabilities are often subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination and can be largely invisible in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting that the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which is both a human rights treaty and a development tool, provides an opportunity to strengthen the policies related to and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, thereby contributing to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century,

Noting also that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world's population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular for developing countries,

Concerned that the lack of data and information on disability and the situation of persons with disabilities at the national level contributes to the invisibility of persons with disabilities in official statistics, presenting an obstacle to achieving development planning and implementation that is inclusive of persons with disabilities,

Recognizing that the upcoming high-level plenary meeting to review the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2010 is an important opportunity to enhance efforts to realize the Millennium Development Goals for all, in particular for persons with disabilities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities through the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;[4]

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[1] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV).

[2] Resolution 48/96, annex.

[3] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[4] A/64/180.

2. *Urges* Member States, and invites international organizations, regional organizations, including regional integration organizations, financial institutions, the private sector and civil society, in particular organizations representing persons with disabilities, as appropriate, to promote the realization of the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities, inter alia through explicitly including disability issues and persons with disabilities in national plans and tools designed to contribute to the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Urges* the United Nations system to make a concerted effort to integrate disability issues into its work, and in this regard encourages the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to continue working to ensure that development programmes, including Millennium Development Goals policies, processes and mechanisms, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

4. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that their international cooperation, including through international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

5. *Calls on* Governments and United Nations bodies and agencies to include disability issues and persons with disabilities in reviewing progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to step up efforts to include in their assessment the extent to which persons with disabilities are able to benefit from efforts to achieve the Goals;

6. *Calls on* Governments to enable persons with disabilities to participate as agents and beneficiaries of development, in particular in all efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals, by ensuring that programmes and policies, namely eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the participation of persons with disabilities at all levels of policymaking and development, which is critical to informing policymakers on the situation of persons with disabilities, the barriers they may face and ways to overcome obstacles to the full and equal enjoyment of their rights, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for all, including persons with disabilities, and to their socio-economic advancement;

8. *Encourages* international cooperation in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, including through global partnerships for development, which are crucial for the realization of the Goals for all, in particular for persons with disabilities;

9. *Encourages* Governments to develop and accelerate exchange of information, guidelines and standards, best practices, legislative measures and government policies regarding the situation of persons with disabilities and disability issues, in particular as they relate to inclusion and accessibility;

10. *Calls on* Governments to build a knowledge base of data and information about the situation of persons with disabilities that could be used to enable

development policy planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation to be disability-sensitive, in particular in the realization of the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities, and in this regard:

(a) Requests the Secretary-General to disseminate widely and promote the use of the Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics[5] and the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses[6] and to facilitate technical assistance, within existing resources, including the provision of assistance for capacity-building of Member States, in particular to developing countries;

(b) Encourages Member States to make use of statistics, to the extent possible, to integrate a disability perspective in reviewing their progress towards realizing the Millennium Development Goals for all;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit information on the implementation of the present resolution during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly within the report requested by the Assembly in paragraph 13 (b) of its resolution 63/150.

[5] ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Y/10.

[6] ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.2.

Draft resolution III
Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration[1] and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing,[2] its resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and its resolutions 60/135 of 16 December 2005, 61/142 of 19 December 2006, 62/130 of 18 December 2007 and 63/151 of 18 December 2008,

Recognizing that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, in particular older women, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication strategies and national development plans, and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their national strategies;

2. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to develop national capacity to address their national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal exercise, and invites Member States that have not done so to consider a step-by-step approach to developing capacity that includes the setting of national priorities, the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to overcome obstacles to the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action by devising strategies that take into account the entirety of the human life-course and foster intergenerational solidarity in order to increase the likelihood of greater success in the years ahead;

4. *Further encourages* Member States to place particular emphasis on choosing national priorities that are realistic, feasible and have the greatest likelihood of being achieved in the years ahead and to develop targets and indicators to measure progress in the implementation process;

5. *Recommends* that Member States increase awareness-raising of the Madrid Plan of Action, including by strengthening networks of national focal points on ageing, working with the regional commissions and enlisting the help of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to seek increased attention to ageing issues;

6. *Encourages* Governments that have not done so to designate focal points for handling follow-up of national plans of action on ageing;

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[1] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] A/64/127.

7. *Invites* Governments to conduct their ageing-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners, in the interest of developing effective policies creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

8. *Calls upon* Governments to ensure, as appropriate, conditions that enable families and communities to provide care and protection to persons as they age and to evaluate improvement in the health status of older persons, including on a gender-specific basis, and to reduce disability and mortality;

9. *Encourages* Governments to continue their efforts to implement the Madrid Plan of Action and to mainstream the concerns of older persons into their policy agendas, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development and the realization of all human rights for older persons, and to prevent age discrimination and provide social integration;

10. *Invites* Member States to ensure that older persons have access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate fully and justly in their societies and to claim full enjoyment of all human rights;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to develop their national capacity for monitoring and enforcing the rights of older persons, in consultation with all sectors of society, including organizations of older persons through, inter alia, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights where applicable;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen and incorporate a gender perspective into all policy actions on ageing, as well as to eliminate and address discrimination on the basis of age and gender, and recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, including women's groups and organizations of older persons, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women, and promote positive images of older persons;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, as well as any cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, by designing more effective prevention strategies, stronger laws and policies to address these problems and their underlying factors;

14. *Encourages* Member States to consider how best the international framework of norms and standards can ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of older persons, including, as appropriate, the possibility of instituting new policies, instruments or measures to further improve the situation of older persons;

15. *Also calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, in accordance with the Madrid Plan of Action;

16. *Stresses* that, in order to complement national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation is essential to support developing countries in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action, while recognizing the importance of assistance and the provision of financial assistance;

17. *Encourages* the international community to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with

internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons;

18. *Also encourages* the international community to support national efforts to forge stronger partnerships with civil society, including organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations, community-based organizations, including caregivers, and the private sector, in an effort to help to build capacity on ageing issues;

19. *Further encourages* the international community and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and more specific information on gender and ageing;

20. *Recommends* that Member States reaffirm the role of United Nations focal points on ageing, increase technical cooperation efforts, expand the role of the regional commissions on ageing issues and provide added resources for those efforts, facilitate the coordination of national and international non-governmental organizations on ageing and enhance cooperation with academia on a research agenda on ageing;

21. *Reiterates* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the result of its first review and appraisal cycle, and in that connection encourages Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

22. *Recommends* that ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4] take into account the situation of older persons;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, taking into consideration the discussions and conclusions of the Commission for Social Development at its forty-eighth session, a comprehensive report on the current status of the social situation, well-being, development and rights of older persons at the national and regional levels.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

Draft resolution IV
Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005 and 62/129 of 18 December 2007 concerning the proclamation of the International Year of the Family and the preparations for, observance of and follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

Noting that in paragraph 5 of its resolution 59/111 and paragraph 2 of its resolution 59/147, respectively, the General Assembly underlined the need to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to develop concrete measures and approaches to address national priorities in dealing with family issues,

Recognizing that the preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 constituted an important opportunity to strengthen and enhance the effectiveness of efforts at all levels to carry out specific programmes within the framework of the objectives of the Year,

Aware that a major objective of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family is to address the major concern of strengthening the capacity of national institutions to formulate, implement and monitor policies in respect of families,

Noting that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Convinced of the necessity of ensuring an action-oriented follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family beyond 2004,

Recognizing the important catalytic and supportive role of United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions in ensuring an action-oriented follow-up in the field of the family, including their positive contribution to strengthening national capacities in family policymaking,

Cognizant of the need for continued inter-agency cooperation on family issues in order to generate greater awareness of this subject among the governing bodies of the United Nations system,

Convinced that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

Noting that, in its resolution 59/111, the General Assembly decided to celebrate the anniversary of the International Year of the Family on a ten-year basis,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

[1] A/64/134.

1. *Encourages* Governments to continue to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to integrate a family perspective into national policymaking;

2. *Invites* Governments and regional intergovernmental entities to provide for more systematic national and regional data on family well-being and to identify and ensure support for constructive family policy developments, including the exchange of information on good policies and practices;

3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt holistic approaches to policies and programmes that confront family poverty and social exclusion, and invites Member States to stimulate public debate and consultations on family-oriented and gender- and child-sensitive social protection policies, in accordance with the objectives of the International Year of the Family;

4. *Further encourages* Member States to promote policies and programmes supporting intergenerational solidarity at the family and community levels and geared to reducing the vulnerability of younger and older generations through various social protection strategies;

5. *Urges* Member States to create a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child;

6. *Invites* Governments to continue to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family issues, and encourages the United Nations Programme on the Family, within its mandate, to assist Governments in this regard, including through the provision of technical assistance to build and develop national capacities in the area of formulating, implementing and monitoring family policies;

7. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

8. *Recommends* that United Nations agencies and bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and the private sector play a supportive role in promoting the objectives of the International Year of the Family;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-ninth session and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution and on the appropriate ways and means to observe the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, in 2014;

10. *Decides* to consider the topic "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family" at its sixty-sixth session under the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family".

Draft resolution V
Proclamation of 2010 as International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations and the principles contained therein,

Considering that it is necessary to disseminate among young people the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development,

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

Recalling also its resolutions 50/81 of 14 December 1995 and 62/126 of 18 December 2007, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the Supplement thereto,

Bearing in mind that the ways in which the challenges and potential of young people are addressed will influence current social and economic conditions and the well-being and livelihood of future generations,

Bearing in mind also that 2010 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1985 International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace, and stressing the importance of commemorating this anniversary,

Convinced that young people should be encouraged to devote their energy, enthusiasm and creativity to economic, social and cultural development and the promotion of mutual understanding,

Welcoming the fifth World Youth Congress, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, European Capital of Culture 2010, from 31 July to 13 August 2010, and the initiative of the Government of Mexico to host a World Conference for Youth in Mexico City from 24 to 27 August 2010, both of which will focus on the issue of youth and sustainable development in the context of the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the inaugural Youth Olympic Games, to be held in Singapore from 14 to 26 August 2010, the aim of which is to inspire young people around the world to embrace, embody and express the Olympic values of excellence, friendship and respect,

1. *Decides* to proclaim the year commencing on 12 August 2010 the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding;

2. *Invites* all Member States, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and youth organizations to take advantage of the International Year to build on the synergies among the activities to be carried out at the national, regional and international levels during the Year and to promote actions at all levels aimed at disseminating among young people the ideals of peace, freedom, progress, solidarity and dedication to the objectives and goals of progress and development, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Decides* to organize under the auspices of the United Nations a World Youth Conference as the highlight of the Year, and invites the President of the

General Assembly to conduct open-ended informal consultations with Member States with a view to determining the modalities of the Conference, which is to be funded by voluntary contributions;

4. *Requests* Member States, international and, where appropriate, regional organizations, and all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, to support all activities related to the Year, including by means of voluntary contributions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI
Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,[2] as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further its resolution 60/209 of 22 December 2005 on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),

Recalling its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Noting with appreciation the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council, on "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development",[5]

Noting that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization[6]

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[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

[6] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

and in the Global Jobs Pact,[7] in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including its objective of social protection,

Emphasizing the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of economic and social development,

Expressing deep concern that attainment of the social development objectives can be hindered by instability in global and national financial markets, as well as challenges brought about by the ongoing food and energy crises,

Recognizing the complex character of the current global food crisis as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of the necessary technology, and recognizing also that a strong commitment from national Governments and the international community as a whole is required to confront the major threats to food security,

Affirming its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed,

Recognizing that social inclusion is a means for achieving social integration and is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[1] in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;

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[7] Resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference on 19 June 2009 at its ninety-eighth session, entitled "Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact".

[8] A/64/157.

4. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

5. *Expresses deep concern* that the world financial and economic crisis, world food and energy crises, and continuing food insecurity and climate change, as well as the lack of results so far in the multilateral trade negotiations and a loss of confidence in the international economic system, have negative implications for social development, in particular for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration;

6. *Recognizes* that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously;

7. *Also recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly has been weakened in national and international policymaking and that, while poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

8. *Acknowledges* that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), launched after the World Summit for Social Development, has provided the long-term vision for sustained and concerted efforts at the national and international levels to eradicate poverty;

9. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the first Decade has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit and the 2005 World Summit, as well as the International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Monterrey Consensus,[9] have reinforced the priority and urgency of poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda;

11. *Also emphasizes* that poverty eradication policies should attack poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations, and that equity and the reduction of inequalities need to be incorporated in those policies;

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[9] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

12. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive, people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

13. *Also stresses* that stability in global financial systems and corporate social responsibility and accountability, as well as national economic policies that have an impact on other stakeholders, are essential in creating an enabling international environment to promote economic growth and social development;

14. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

15. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

16. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the most disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, in order to deliver social justice combined with economic efficiency, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and further reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, taking fully into account the social impact and dimension of globalization;

17. *Takes note with interest* of the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 10 June 2008 of the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,[6] which acknowledges the particular role of the Organization in promoting a fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts, and the adoption of the International Labour Organization Global Jobs Pact[7] in June 2009;

18. *Reaffirms* that there is an urgent need to create an environment at the national and international levels that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development and that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and also reaffirms that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social

well-being for all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization;

19. *Stresses* the importance of removing obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their exclusion from labour markets;

20. *Reaffirms* that violence, in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, especially against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and especially against persons belonging to more than one of these groups, is a growing threat to the security of individuals, families and communities everywhere; total social breakdown is an all too real contemporary experience; organized crime, illegal drugs, the illicit arms trade, trafficking in human beings, particularly women and children, ethnic and religious conflict, civil war, terrorism, all forms of extremist violence, xenophobia, and politically motivated killing and genocide present fundamental threats to societies and the global social order; they also present compelling and urgent reasons for action by Governments individually and, as appropriate, jointly to foster social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity;

21. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to commit themselves to mainstreaming the goal of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities;

22. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies and invites financial institutions to support efforts to mainstream the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities;

23. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying international labour standards;

24. *Also recognizes* that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work, tripartism and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

25. *Stresses* that policies and strategies to achieve full employment and decent work for all should include appropriate specific measures to promote gender equality and foster social integration for social groups such as youth, persons with disabilities, and older persons, as well as migrants and indigenous peoples, on an equal basis with others;

26. *Also stresses* the need to allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour market participation and wage inequalities, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men;

27. *Encourages* States to promote youth employment by, inter alia, developing and implementing action plans in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders;

28. *Also encourages* States to pursue efforts to promote the concerns of older persons and persons with disabilities and their organizations in the planning, implementing and evaluating of all development programmes and policies;

29. *Stresses* that policies and programmes designed to achieve poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to foster social integration, including by providing marginalized socio-economic sectors and groups with equal access to opportunities and social protection;

30. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and social development, and stresses the importance of enforcing labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

31. *Recognizes* that since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[10] the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond[11] and the Supplement thereto,[12] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[13] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[14] and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;[15]

32. *Also recognizes* the importance of providing social protection schemes for both the formal and informal economy as instruments to achieve equity, inclusion, and stability and cohesion of societies, and emphasizes the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

33. *Further recognizes* that the social integration of people living in poverty should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including nutrition, health, water, sanitation, housing and access to education and employment, through integrated development strategies;

34. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health care, increase the participation on equal terms and integration of social groups, particularly youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed by globalization and market-driven reforms to social development in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

35. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, recognizing the need for social protection systems to provide social security and support labour-market participation, and invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies, including assistance to countries in

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[10] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[11] Resolution 50/81, annex.

[12] Resolution 62/126, annex.

[13] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[14] Resolution 61/295, annex.

[15] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

building social protection floors and policies on extending social security coverage, and also urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems;

36. *Requests* the United Nations system to support national efforts to achieve social development, in particular in fostering social integration at the local, national, regional and international levels, in a coherent, coordinated and results-based manner;

37. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the areas of education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social security, and also notes the attention paid to those areas in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;[14]

38. *Recognizes* the need to formulate social development policies in an integral, articulated and participative manner, recognizing poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon, calls for interlinked public policies on this matter, and underlines the need for public policies to be included in a comprehensive development and well-being strategy;

39. *Acknowledges* the important role that the public sector can play as an employer and in developing an environment that enables the effective generation of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

40. *Also acknowledges* the vital role that the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development and in advancing efforts towards full employment and decent work;

41. *Recognizes* that the majority of poor people live and work in rural areas, that priority should be given to agricultural and non-farm sectors and that steps should be taken to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits for poor people living and working in rural areas;

42. *Also recognizes* the need to give priority to investing in and further contributing to sustainable agricultural development and microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship cooperatives and other forms of social enterprises and the participation and entrepreneurship of women as means to promote full productive employment and decent work for all;

43. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in respect of "Meeting the special needs of Africa" at the 2005 World Summit,[16] underlines the call of the Economic and Social Council for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system and the ongoing efforts to harmonize the current initiatives on Africa, and requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to give due prominence in its work to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[17]

44. *Also reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth,

[16] See resolution 60/1, para. 68.

[17] A/57/304, annex.

sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

45. *Further reaffirms*, in this context, that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

46. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

47. *Also stresses* that international trade and stable financial systems can be effective tools to create favourable conditions for the development of all countries and that trade barriers and some trading practices continue to have negative effects on employment growth, particularly in developing countries;

48. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

49. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

50. *Also urges* Member States and the international community to fulfil all their commitments to meet the demands for social development, including social services and assistance, that have arisen from the global economic and financial crisis, which particularly affects the poorest and most vulnerable;

51. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives taken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, as well as other initiatives, such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization and the Advance Market Commitments for Vaccines, and notes the New York Declaration of 20 September 2004, which launched the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative and called for further attention to raise funds urgently needed to help to meet the Millennium Development Goals and to complement and ensure the long-term stability and predictability of foreign aid;

52. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, such as civil society organizations, including workers' and employers' organizations, as well as corporations and small and medium-sized businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, and also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the

Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals;

53. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, and emphasizes the need to take concrete actions on corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption;

54. *Stresses* the importance of promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, encourages responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact, and invites the private sector to take into account not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, human rights including rights at work, gender and environmental implications of its undertakings, and underlines the importance of the International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

55. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development,[18] to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

56. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a comprehensive study on the impact of the converging world crises on social development, in particular for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration;

57. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to emphasize in its review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and to address, inter alia, the potential impact of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis and the world food and energy crises on social development goals;

58. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at that session.

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 6* (E/2005/26), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/234.

Draft resolution VII
Cooperatives in social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/90 of 16 December 1992, 49/155 of 23 December 1994, 51/58 of 12 December 1996, 54/123 of 17 December 1999, 56/114 of 19 December 2001, 58/131 of 22 December 2003, 60/132 of 16 December 2005 and 62/128 of 18 December 2007 concerning cooperatives in social development,

Recognizing that cooperatives, in their various forms, promote the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of all people, including women, youth, older people, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples, are becoming a major factor of economic and social development and contribute to the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing also the important contribution and potential of all forms of cooperatives to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including their five-year reviews, the World Food Summit, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit,

Noting with appreciation the potential role of cooperative development in the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the indigenous peoples and rural communities,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperatives in social development;[1]

2. *Proclaims* the year 2012 as the International Year of Cooperatives;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, as well as the United Nations and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of the Year as a way of promoting cooperatives and raising awareness of their contribution to social and economic development;

4. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General for further action to promote the growth of cooperatives as business and social enterprises that can contribute to sustainable development, eradication of poverty, and livelihoods in various economic sectors in urban and rural areas and provide support for the creation of cooperatives in new and emerging areas;

5. *Encourages* Governments to keep under review, as appropriate, the legal and administrative provisions governing the activities of cooperatives in order to enhance the growth and sustainability of cooperatives in a rapidly changing socio-economic environment by, inter alia, providing a level playing field for cooperatives

[1] A/64/132 and Corr.1.

vis-à-vis other business and social enterprises, including appropriate tax incentives and access to financial services and markets;

6. *Urges* Governments, relevant international organizations and the specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including their five-year reviews, the World Food Summit, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit by, inter alia:

(a) Utilizing and developing fully the potential and contribution of cooperatives for the attainment of social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration;

(b) Encouraging and facilitating the establishment and development of cooperatives, including taking measures aimed at enabling people living in poverty or belonging to vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and indigenous peoples, to fully participate, on a voluntary basis, in cooperatives and to address their social service needs;

(c) Taking appropriate measures aimed at creating a supportive and enabling environment for the development of cooperatives by, inter alia, developing an effective partnership between Governments and the cooperative movement through joint consultative councils and/or advisory bodies and by promoting and implementing better legislation, research, sharing of good practices, training, technical assistance and capacity-building of cooperatives, especially in the fields of management, auditing and marketing skills;

(d) Raising public awareness of the contribution of cooperatives to employment generation and to socio-economic development, promoting comprehensive research and statistical data-gathering on the activities, employment and overall socio-economic impact of cooperatives at the national and international levels and promoting sound national policy formulation through harmonizing statistical methodologies;

7. *Invites* Governments, in collaboration with the cooperative movement, to develop programmes aimed at enhancing capacity-building of cooperatives, including by strengthening the organizational, management and financial skills of their members, and to introduce and support programmes to improve the access of cooperatives to new technologies;

8. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate, the growth of agricultural cooperatives through easy access to affordable finance, adoption of sustainable production techniques, investments in rural infrastructure and irrigation, strengthened marketing mechanisms and support for the participation of women in economic activities;

9. *Also invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate, the

growth of financial cooperatives to meet the goal of inclusive finance by providing easy access to affordable financial services for all;

10. *Invites* Governments, relevant international organizations, the specialized agencies and local, national and international cooperative organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Cooperatives annually, on the first Saturday of July, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/90;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations and other international organizations and national, regional and international cooperative organizations, to continue rendering support to Member States, as appropriate, in their efforts to create a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives, providing assistance for human resources development, technical advice and training and promoting an exchange of experience and best practices through, inter alia, conferences, workshops and seminars at the national and regional levels;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including a proposal on activities to be undertaken during the International Year of Cooperatives within existing resources.

41. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Overview of the World Social Situation 2009

The General Assembly takes note of the overview of the World Social Situation 2009.[1]

[1] A/64/158 and Corr.1.